

LATE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Remains of Peace. Capture of Orizaba. The Mexican Congress.

The "heavenly" express from the Baltimore has arrived, bringing the N. O. Express, (extra) of the 7th inst., containing late and important intelligence from the seat of war.

Several vessels had arrived from the seat of war, among which is the steamer McKim, which arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst., bringing intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult., and Tampico to the 31st.

Letters from Vera Cruz bring us contradictory accounts of the progress of the war. Some assure that peace is on the eve consummation, and others that it is as far off as ever.

The Courier sent by Mr. Peoples from Vera Cruz, with a copy of the President's message for the American Star, published at the city of Mexico, was, on its return, captured by the guerrillas, within a few miles of Vera Cruz, and taken into the channel, and stripped and shot.

Col. McClelland, with two hundred mounted men, and three hundred infantry, had started from Vera Cruz, to follow up the Orizaba road, to cut off the robbers who were reported to be congregated in large numbers on the main road to the National Bridge.

It is positively asserted by several intelligent merchants, well informed as to affairs in the interior, that Gen. Lane is moving on Orizaba, from the city of Mexico, with five hundred cavalry.

There had been fifteen cases of the small pox at Vera Cruz, and great fears were entertained that it would spread throughout the city.

News had been received from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult., at which time all was quiet.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The barque Archimedes arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst., from Vera Cruz, bringing news to the 24th ult., two days later than those brought by the Archimedes.

The train which left the capital on the 14th ult., arrived at Vera Cruz on the 27th without molestation. This train comprised about two hundred wagons and the troops necessary to guard them.

The report having met Gen. Marshall and Col. Miles, with their respective commands, on the 17th ult., at Puebla.

The date by this arrival, from the capital, to the 14th ult.

The American Star states that at the latest intelligence from Queretaro, a quorum of Congress was not in attendance.

General Anaya has been succeeded by Pena as President, on account of the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

A new President is to be elected by Congress soon as it assembles.

It was rumored that Commissioner Trist had been in conference with the Mexican Commissioners, and that certain terms had been agreed upon, but nothing authentic as to their character was known.

It was supposed that the project of a treaty, or whatever it may be, has been transmitted to Washington.

Mr. Trist still remained at the capital, notwithstanding the rumors from his government, regarding his being to return home without consummating the object for which he was sent.

Col. Hays, with one hundred rangers, and a few Illinois volunteers, reached Tepic on the 12th ult., in pursuit of Padre Jararuta.

While resting at a hacienda, with his horses unsaddled and unbridled, Jararuta came suddenly up with a party of Mexicans, when a severe contest ensued.

Eight Mexicans were killed, and the Americans were all injured. Jararuta was on horse-back, and received several severe wounds. His horse afterwards returned, with blood running down his sides.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

The editor has been confined to his house for some days by severe indisposition. This must be received as an excuse for the irregular appearance of our editorial columns.

We have received a great many old papers this week—some five weeks, some six, and some eight weeks old—but very few new ones. There is a screw loose again somewhere.

We have not received any Washington, Baltimore, or Columbus papers, and are consequently without any Mexican or Congressional news.

LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature adjourned on Thursday, the 17th inst. But little business of a general nature has occupied the time of the Legislature during the session just closed. There seems to be no end to local legislation; some four or five hundred bills of this sort having passed. Among the public acts passed are the following:

An act in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States. (This law fixes the day of election for Electors on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in accordance with the act of Congress fixing a uniform time for holding elections in all the States.)

An act authorizing the County Commissioners of the several Counties in the 12th Judicial Circuit, to make an allowance to the Prosecuting Attorneys, not exceeding \$100 in any one year.

An act enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the peace.

An act authorizing County Commissioners to make a reduction of Taxes, when property has been destroyed by flood or fire.

The Probate Bill was lost in the House.

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!—Our Democratic friends in the different townships must bear in mind that the day of the township election is the time for appointing their delegates to the Democratic Convention, Committees of Vigilance, &c. We trust it may be attended to in every township.

Ohio.—The whig majority in the Ohio Legislature, with the view of keeping the control of the State in their own hands, have prepared one of the most unjust and disgraceful apportionment bills that ever emanated from even that party—notorious as it is for its gerrymandering propensities. Under its provisions, it is calculated that a whig majority might be elected to the Legislature, when the popular vote would be twenty or twenty-five thousand democratic!

The democratic minority in the Senate, as the only means of preventing the consummation of this outrage on the right of suffrage, have absent themselves from the Senate Chamber, and left the whigs unable to complete their work of iniquity for the want of a quorum.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

Proceedings of a meeting held pursuant to adjournment by the citizens of Fort Wayne at the Court House, February 19th, 1848, to take into consideration the speedy construction of the Fort Wayne and Lima Plank Road.

On motion, Major Samuel Edsall was called to the Chair, and Richard Clute appointed Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by R. E. Fleming, Esq., in a brief but pertinent manner, the reports from the different Ward Committees, who had been previously appointed to solicit additional subscriptions, were handed in and announced as follows:

New Subscription in 1st Ward,	\$1310
" " " 2d " "	3290
" " " 3d " "	2410
" " " 4th " "	1420
" " " 5th & 6th " "	940
Grand total,	3630
To which add amt. of former subs'n.	25730
Making a total of	\$29360

Now on the books of the company as stock taken in this city.

On motion, The reports were accepted, and the several committees instructed to continue their solicitations.

The meeting having been addressed by Messrs. Bailey, Fleming, Edsall, Bowser, Clute, and Cooper, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is now ascertained that the sum of \$23,000 is subscribed for the purpose of making a Plank Road to Lima, therefore

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Fort Wayne and Lima Plank Road Company, are requested by this meeting, to advertise, let, and put under contract, on or before the 10th day of April next, ten miles of said road, commencing at Fort Wayne, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to said board of Directors.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions on the road between this city and Huntington.

Whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. J. C. Bowser, J. B. Griffith, Samuel Sowers, John McQuiston, Schuyler Wheeler, E. D. Wheelock, Samuel Shryock, James Hutchinson, William T. Hunter, and R. Andrews, said committee.

Resolved, That the committee appointed at a former meeting to visit the citizens of this work and solicit their aid in constructing this work of such high importance to the entire region of country adjacent to its route, consisting of Messrs. F. S. Aveline, P. P. Bailey and E. D. Bartlett, are hereby requested to accomplish the object for which they are appointed, in time to report to the citizens of this city, the result of their efforts, on Saturday the 4th day of March next.

Resolved, That the proceedings hereof be published in our city papers. When on motion, the meeting adjourned until the 4th day of March next.

SAMUEL EDSALL, Chm.
RICHARD CLUTE, Sec'y.

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An act authorizing County Commissioners to make a reduction of Taxes, when property has been destroyed by flood or fire.

The Probate Bill was lost in the House.

The School Bill passed the House but a few days before the adjournment, and was sent to the Senate too late for its action upon the proposition of the bill. The most important provision of the bill, however, will be submitted to the voters at the next August election, which is, whether they are in favor of a tax of six-tenths of a mill on the dollar to support free schools for not less than three or more than six months in the year.

Among the local acts are the Fort Wayne and Goshen Plank Road Company. The Fort Wayne and Southern Rail Road Company.

An act legalizing the late survey of the city of Fort Wayne.

An act authorizing the County Commissioners of Allen County to sell the Seminary lot and Poor House farm.

MISSISSIPPI vs. ALL TEXAS.

An incident occurred in Mississippi not many years ago, which has never been published to our knowledge, though it has been circulated in private circles to a considerable extent, and we now give it to the admiring world in print, as we hope for the first time.

In some particular portion of Mississippi, no matter where, lived an individual who held an exalted rank in the regular militia of the State; he had been duly elected major, and commissioned by his Excellency the Governor to fulfill the duties of that exalted and responsible situation. He was familiarly called major, looked up to as major, attended all the military balls as major, visited all the military camps as major, was treated by every body as major, and was the most popular man in the country except the sheriff.

But in war as in love, there are rivals, and so the Major M. M., Mississippi Militia, learned one day, when a big fellow, who had been as wild as a runaway horse, returned from Texas, where he had been sojourning for several years. He wrote his name on the books of the hotel "Major J. Johnson, Texas," in a conspicuous place, and thereby astonished all his old comrades and fellow townsmen. The Major—the real Simon pure M. M. Major—glanced at the autograph contemptuously, and remarked that he was only a Texas Major, and it wasn't of kind use for him to put on no kind of airs, and if the Texas Major ever crossed his parade ground, he hoped to be ambushed if he didn't make him right about face in a lecture quicker than he ever seed reglars do.

If he didn't he wasn't a major of M. M. Mississippi Militia, but a Texas Major.

One day the M. M. Major was sitting on the second story balcony of the hotel, whittling a shingle, "his custom always of an afternoon," when upon his secure hour stole the Texas major, and drew his chair by him. After a very brief conversation both Majors became very much excited and showed fight.

The M. M. Major threw down his glove, and the Texas Major challenged him to a single combat, informing him that he could double up all the Texas majors in creation!

"The combat thickens—on ye brave!" shouted the village lawyer, who had been attracted to the spot, as well as a number of others. "Go it, Texas!" cried another. "Let into him, major!" exclaimed a third. They closed, and the blows rained fast and thick upon each other's faces.

"Lay on Macduff," And—d—d be he, who first cries "Holden!" "Good luck, major!" shouted the excited lawyer. "Hit him again! he's got no friends!" "Hit him for Texas!" yelled the Texas major, as he obtained a momentary advantage.

"Where's your M. M. major now?" "Hurra for the major!" shouted the crowd, as the champion of "Mississippi Militia ex. All Texas" in his turn planted a good blow in his adversary's face. "Leave him over the railing, major!" they continued. "Hurra!"

Both combatants fought bravely, and their good words were freely exchanged over their faces. Now comes the ting of war, for Greek has met Greek! They have clenched and struggle fiercely—they near the railing—the Texas major has the advantage—he avails himself of it, and flings his antagonist over; and then uttering a "Cock-a-doodle-do!" and a "Hurra for the Lone Star!" retires down stairs, leaving the whole in a roar.

The other major was picked up, in a state of insensibility, with a couple of broken ribs, and carried to bed, when the doctor was summoned to attend him, and friends crowded around his couch with beauty, camphorated spirits, hot vinegar and other restoratives.

After some time the sufferer was restored to consciousness, and raised himself up in his bed, and started up, and with a look of astonishment, unable to account for the crowd around him. The doctor, feeling his pulse with one hand and holding his watch in the other, gently inquired, "Well, major, how are you now?" "Well, I'm just so," he replied, "as I sit up. How do you find yourself?" replied the major. "How does your side feel, major?" inquired the doctor. "Peculiarly well," he replied, "I consider," replied the major, "that my side's your head, major!" inquired the doctor. "Aches like blue blazes!" said the major, pressing his hand to his bruised brow. "But what's it all about? How did I come in this fix?" "Don't you recollect the events that have recently transpired?" said the doctor. "Don't you recollect having a fight?" "Well," replied the doctor, "I recollect having heard of it, but I do not recollect some sort of a skirmish." "Did you recollect that terrible fall you had from the second story balcony?" "Well, now I think of it," replied the major, endeavoring to collect his scattered senses. "I remember I did have a fight, and that somebody was thrown over the gallery, but I thought it was that d—d Texas major!"

CASE OF PETTY LARCENY.

POLICE OFFICE.—Before his Honor the Mayor. The first case called this morning was that of John C. Calhoun, charged with stealing some "no-territory doctrine," the property of Henry Clay.

The prisoner, who was a seely, bant, and untampered individual, denied the charge. He deposed that he was the possessor of a parcel of "no-territory doctrine," which he proposed to sell to Mr. Jefferson, who he proposed to purchase of Louisiana; and afterwards to sell to Messrs. Tyler and Polk, in the Texas business. It was in tolerable good condition. He had observed the accused prowling about his premises, on the evening of the loss, and disappeared, and on coming to look for it, he (Mr. Clay) found it was gone, and thereupon he immediately raised the hue-and-cry, and found the prisoner in the Senate chamber, actually offering the stolen property to the country, under the name of "Resolutions."

Mr. Calhoun, one of the police, stated that he knew the prisoner at the bar, and was for some time acquainted with him. He was the prisoner's character had become so bad, that he was obliged to cut the prisoner's acquaintance. This Calhoun had been getting worse and worse, for some time, and had actually associated himself with such people as Yulee and Westcott.

He had taken several things which did not belong to him, before this, and was always in some difficulty or other, but was generally supposed to be a little crack-crazy.

The prisoner on being asked what he had to say to the charge, replied that he thought he had a right to the property. It evidently was doing Mr. Clay a deal of harm, and it was an act of charity to put the means of self destruction out of his reach. Mr. Clay was himself of unsound mind. He had made spoken of the wrongs inflicted upon by Mexico, and had said that he would like to see a Mexican; and afterwards had made a speech against the war with Mexico. No sane man would do that. In short, Mr. Clay was decidedly an improper person to be trusted with such dangerous property as the "no-territory doctrine."

His honor said that the prisoner was evidently an ingenious rogue, as he defended himself, and not to be permitted to roam about doing mischief. He asked him what was his business.

The prisoner replied that he was a turner by profession, that is to say—he turned flip-flops for a living. His last effort in that way, was "War for the sake of Texas," to "Peace and no indemnity," had attracted universal admiration.

The prisoner was committed to answer at the next election.—John Donkey.

MIKE WASH.—A correspondent of the "Hochester American," writing from Albany, 4th inst., gives the following characteristic "effort" of our Subterranean representative, who, it seems, was entrusted with the duty of asking, of the Assembly, leave of absence for Mr. Titus (another city member) who was suddenly called home by an "interesting family event."

Though it does not improve one with a verily idea of legislative dignity, it is nevertheless one of those little episodes that, now and then occurring, serve to relieve the monotony of ordinary debate, and as such we give it.

Mike, arising in his seat, with great solemnity of tone and face, said to announce to the House that I have to announce to the House that last evening, while at his boarding-house, my colleague, Mr. Titus, had the fortune to receive a most important communication by telegraph. While reading the note his countenance betrayed strong emotions of joy. No May morning, resplendent with the sun's horizontal beams, could have been more brilliant than the face of my friend. The bystanders anxiously desired to know what had caused such excitement in his mind. Utterance was denied him. He thrust the note into his pocket and went into a back room. Thither his wondering and solicitous associates followed.

One of his colleagues, Mr. Rodman, is a scientific man, and gave it as his opinion that the note was a letter from some one taking that exhilarating liquid, chloroform. But as the state of his feelings would permit him to produce the note from his breeches pocket, the mystery was explained. We read and were satisfied. The telegraph brought intelligence that Mrs. Titus had not only her husband with an heir, but also a fine boy, but a boy named Napoleon, when Maria Louisa gave him a son to inherit his empire and his renown, was tame compared with that of Mr. Titus. As soon as he could command his faculties he called for champagne and segars.

Official dignity was the last thing that occurred to the father of a boy. The father immediately leave of his friends, and tendering his heartfelt thanks to all who could be supposed to have contributed in any way to so auspicious an event, he departed last night's tears to see his happy spouse and infant heir. I ask leave of absence for him ten days."

It is needless to say that leave was granted, and rounds of laughter.

More Otto Banks.—We have added five new branches and one independent bank, to our list of Ohio banks, viz: Farmers' Bank of Astabula, Independent, Belmont Branch, at Bridgeport.

Knox County Branch, at Mount Vernon. Portage County Branch, at Ravenna. Wayne County Branch, at Wooster.

These, added to those before organized, make thirty-eight branches of the State Bank.

In our numbers of June, July, and August, we repeatedly urged bankers and would-be bankers, in this state, to pause for a revolution in their mode of doing business, and to heed our counsel, and to disregard our caution.

We have on a former occasion cautioned Ohio, and we would now again say to Ohio bankers, Stop—you are overdoing a good thing—you are starting too many banks.—Thompson's B. N. Rep.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—The Plymouth (England) Herald of November 15th, says: "We have great pleasure in stating that on Tuesday last, the first experimental train was run to Newton; and though it was but fair to anticipate that some difficulties might arise in the trial, from water which must have accumulated in the pipes, and from other causes incidental to a first attempt, yet the distance was accomplished in grand style, without the least difficulty or delay. The carriage was started from Teignmouth at five minutes before 10 o'clock, and arrived at Newton, having stopped at Wear engine house four minutes. The train came back in twelve minutes, having stopped four minutes at Wear on returning. The distance is five miles.

Our readers who take an interest in the progress of practical science, will also be glad to hear that the trains from Teignmouth to Exeter—four each way—propelled by atmospheric power, ran most admirably, keeping their time far more regularly than those driven by locomotives; and the most perfect confidence is felt as to the system finally superseding the now common mode of traction.

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The engine houses on the line to Teignmouth, will not be finished, and as we stated a few weeks since, the building of a large engine, is being laid, and the least doubt is entertained that the steep gradient on that part of the line will be run over at a swift pace, with much ease. If these expectations be realized, of which we see no doubt, the triumph of Mr. Daniel and Mr. Smith will be established in the scientific world, and will be established in the scientific world.—the triumph of air over steam."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writes as follows: "Gen. Scott, it will be found, has not been so guarded in his remarks, as he has been in his military movements. He complained in hopes of being soothed, and seems to have considered himself not only as the chief, but the only instrument through which the Administration could act. He asked for his recall in hopes of being persuaded to remain, and was at last answered, that he should have his wish as soon as this should be compatible with the action of Congress, and the maintenance of the President of course. General Scott, as I always wrote, is, virtually recalled, and not merely suspended. The latter term is merely expressive of the fact that there are reasons for his recall. The Court of Inquiry will bring these to light, and show that Gen. Scott's strict defence was not military, but an assumption of diplomatic power. Gen. Scott is a world model, and after the latter was recalled, to ascertain the Mexican proposition of peace, and he became thus indirectly the author, or at least, co-operator in the negotiations. Gen. Scott had no authority to do so, and is answerable for the act; but the Administration will not be rigorous in regard to him, and content itself with making out the charge, and withdrawing Gen. Scott from the command of the army."

Crowd 'Em!—The St. Louis Republican tells a good story about Bob Walker, one of the Doniphan's battalion, who formed one of the advanced guard that opened communication with Gen. Wool's column at Buena Vista.—Gen. Wool, upon the subject, remarked to Bob, that that was quite a brisk fight, and that he had at Sacramento? "Yes," says Bob, "but we didn't lose any of our cannon, if you say a skirmish!" "That's right, my man," said Gen. Wool, seeing the Missouri was a little huffed—"that's right—never allow any man to underrate your victory—you fought against greater odds, and he expresses his surprise that the alternative should have been presented to Texas, instead of the other proposals, but more peaceful mode proposed, by the Government. He says that this decision of the Government of the United States produced surprise in that of Texas, from the belief that the war would immediately follow; whereas, by the other, Annexation could be effected "without war"—but he says he has had no option presented to accept the mode selected by the late President.

For the Sentinel

That luckless sparrow, "Ariel," was so villainously snubbed a short time ago by some of the estate savans of this place for a jocos sketch wherein he displayed a two "dangerous facility" that I feel rather dismayed at venturing upon a similar transgression.

However, as balls are events, they should be properly chronicled, and their details detailed for the information of the curious. For though it is said that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives, it does not follow that people should always remain in ignorance, especially the intensely interesting people of Fort Wayne, who, to their credit be it said, have ever been striving to enlighten themselves as to the domestic and social policy of the community in general, and of their neighbors in particular. I hope none would have grave, for surely there is gravity enough in the world that they can forego it here.—Funerals, false friends, leaden politics, plank roads, and notes to pay, it seems to me are quite enough to superinduce the "spluternotics" without looking for matter in every flimsy paragraph. To all incorrigibly proper people—indomitable spinsters—indifferent attendants upon "stated ministrations"—to "the ungodly and rigidly righteous"—I would say, pardon me, but you intrude. As I like an easy, haphazard, desultory "dotting down"—a "flare up" whenever inclination prompts—on any and every topic so I dislike your exceedingly pastoral and very censorious people. To all such I say, "begone you hallan-haukers!" It is a very easy thing, to say something about an evening's amusement, but very hard work for that very reason to do it entertainingly. Every thing that others have said and are likely to say must be thrown aside, and the puzzled writer ransack his brain for something new on the most trite of all thread-bare subjects. But to the ball and all that therewith pertains.

After getting through the mael of dressing, I insinuated through the mail to the Hocking, and after receiving the waiter's announcement of "back-room, third story," and passing by several ladies who were holding up some door posts, but whom it was not etiquette then to see, I finally arrived at what was called the dressing room, probably because people take of their things there. The fire was occupied by an elderly gentleman of unimpaired proportions, and the mirror of course by the ugliest man in the room. Upon the toilette table reposed a family brush and comb, washed for the occasion, an ambiguous looking bowl, and a scone looking bottle that belonged, I suppose, to some gentleman addicted to convivialism. O course there was a bed, that article of furniture being indispensable to fill up the room; every hole and corner was filled with cloaks and caps, and on the marble glimmered and spluttered two well-deserving candles. The gentlemen were walking about, endeavoring to feel at ease, some tightening their braces, some looking at their boots and pumps, some tearing their gloves, some practicing astonishing pinnetts, and all talking scandal except an elderly gentleman who was looking in at the door, and a short one who was trying to turn his patient. Register of a Humiliated bed-post, and a very young one who had brought his best hat by mistake, and was wondering what he should do with it. At length (the ugly man having vacated the glass) I got a peep into it, arranged my cravat, adjusted my waistcoat, approached my whiskers, and then charged. Most like, with a dozen behind—some of the ladies' hands with another who was so sorry that my dear sister could not come, and so glad that I did, and so engaged in looking over my shoulder to see who was coming next, that she hardly saw me at all. It's a pleasant thing to hear seventy or eighty people all talking at once in that room at the Hocking, with a delightful accompaniment of instruments, fangings, however, there was no time for reflection. Young himself could not have moralized there, so I thought in my agitation, of the black hole, recited Mrs. Leo Hunter's ode to the expiring frog—wondered where my shirt collar would be before supper, "camander" across the room said it was d—d hot to every man, and "exceedingly warm" to every woman. I ran against, and finally looked myself in a mirror, and a section by an open door, where I caught a cold in my head before I could find out who was who.

A ball is great fun. I had no idea there were so many kinds of people—beaux and beauties. The whole visitable world of Fort Wayne was reduced to the compass of a gamut, and I had it all within the spread of my eye, and all at once. So many people to select from, shaved aside a great many secrets there was no room for some pretty good sightings, as the world goes, and still for moralizing. Cross people that could not be smiling all the time—lovers besieging where the ladies would prefer crackers and cheese—jealous people looking daggers while they pretend to blow their noses—stuffed dummies by chairs, and bright young ladies spreading their skirts at unexpected introductions—aid maids in calico disgust, just-outs in "sweet confusion" and upon the floor, whirling, twirling, bounding, stooping, bowing-sliding, grimacing—some forty or fifty people trying to persuade themselves they were enjoying the "ultimatum of mundane bliss." Several of the more ambitious perfidians, essayed in a proceeding, to enlighten the ladies, by pointing out the various beauties, to transform themselves into a conical sort of knot—the Fort Wayne Adonis.

The supper and its incidents together with a graphic account of what was said and what was done will be reserved upon the Homopatheic principle of small doses, &c., for your next.

TEXAS ANNEXATION DIPLOMACY.—Aron Jones, who was President of Texas during the eventful period when Annexation was agitated and accomplished, in publishing a series of letters in the Galveston Ceilian, in explanation of his agency and that of the Texas authorities in general, in that matter. Like General Jones, he prides himself upon his diplomatic, in bringing about a state of feeling in this country, which precipitated the movement, and claims that it was the adroitness of Texas policy which accomplished the object, which might have been delayed for years. He nevertheless utterly denies any intrigue with foreign powers, inconsistent with the independence and dignity of the Texas government, injurious to any interests of the United States, or really adverse to ultimate Annexation.

The letter contains one strong declaration, which throws light upon the effect which the mode of annexation had upon the origin of the war. He is of opinion that the selection by Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun, of the House resolutions, instead of the Senate amendment, was extremely injudicious, and he expresses his surprise that the alternative should have been presented to Texas, instead of the other proposals, but more peaceful mode proposed, by the Government. He says that this decision of the Government of the United States produced surprise in that of Texas, from the belief that the war would immediately follow; whereas, by the other, Annexation could be effected "without war"—but he says he has had no option presented to accept the mode selected by the late President.

FLAG PRESENTATIONS.

One of the most interesting ceremonies that has ever been witnessed in Indianapolis, or in the State, took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Saturday last. The flags of the second and third Indiana regiments, that were so gloriously displayed on the battle-field of Buena Vista, were publicly presented to the State, to be placed in its archives as mementos of Indiana's daring bravery in that sanguinary conflict. We shall not notice the remarks of those who took part in the presentation, as they will be published at length.

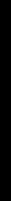
The colors of the Second Indiana regiment were first presented, pierced as they are by the balls of the enemy. The appearance of the flag, excited a thrilling sensation in the bosom of every one present; and when the speakers referred to the fallen brave—to Kinkaid and the veteran Walker, and other spirits of the regiment, who laid down their lives in defence of their country, and when they looked at the gallant Rousseau, now a State Senator, standing by that banner, and who had won his bosom to the cause of war; who was there to attest that the doubt that the war was just; who doubted the courage of that valiant band, maligned and aspersed as they have been, who stood for more than twenty rounds before an enemy of ten times their number, and only left the field through the ill-ordered order of their commander! For the moment, there was but one feeling in that Hall, and that feeling was, that our country is right, and the feeling was, that our country is right. The bright eye of beauty, throngs of whom had assembled to witness the ceremonies, felt that fair hands had been well employed in decorating that flag. That the injunction had been obeyed, when it was first presented to our brave volunteers, and that it had not been returned to our State dishonored.

The presentation of the colors of the glorious third regiment was still more impressive. Slender, base slender, has not dared to sully its character. Its noble commander is again with another gallant regiment on the field of Mexico, pausing for an opportunity to emulate the recent achievements of Col. Gorman and the brilliant fourth regiment. The banner was unfurled, and its full display was completely rivaled by the balls of the enemy. The presentation address was one of great beauty, depicting in glowing colors the frames of the men, and the steadiness with which the regiment received and repelled the shock of the enemy, while other troops were compelled to give back. He pointed to that regiment as the only one that bravely battle-field, that had not during the two days' battle given way before the lusts of Mexico.

We are glad this presentation has been made. We were glad to witness the awakened patriotism of our whig brethren on that occasion, transient in some cases though it may have been. We were glad to see that the patriotic and the feelings even of those who throw up their caps for the President, and in their party zeal, for the sake of making a Whig President, are willing to take ground against their country, its justice and its honor. It was the noble Capt. TAGART of the third Indiana regiment, when falling in death, near the close of the battle, who exclaimed: "AN EASY EIGHT HUNDRED ON MY BRAVE BOYS—OUR GLORIOUS VICTORY PERCHED UPON THEIR STANDARD. THE MOTO OF THAT noble soldier is the motto of Indiana, with regard to the justice of this war; and the day will come when it will be written in letters of gold as a monument to his memory, as it is now written on the hearts of his countrymen.—State Sentinel.

INDIANA.—A statement is going the rounds of the press, and endorsed even by the Michigan State Convention to the effect that the Indiana State Convention declared in favor of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, with but two dissenting votes. This is all a fabrication. No such vote was taken, and we presume if there had been no result would have been had. We have no doubt that a majority of our people are in favor of Gen. Cass, and that he will receive the vote of the State in convention, but it is all as well to adhere to the truth for all parties. Whoever is the nominee of the convention will receive the vote of Indiana by a majority of 4,000, let it be Gen. Cass or any body else.—Goshen Democrat.

Leon Fences.—Iron wire is now used in the construction of fences, and the Westminster (Md.) Carroltonian gives the following description of the manner in which it is adapted to this purpose:—The posts are about one half of the ordinary size, planted firmly at the distance of ten feet apart, with nine strands of wire, twisted tightly, and half an inch in diameter, and tightly plaited at each end, the circumference of the size of that used for a Yankee bucket, and to combine them more firm, wire of a lighter description is wound through the middle, which prevents the hogs from separating them and creeping through. The whole expense of this fence does not exceed twenty-five cents per parcel and for maintenance and durability cannot be surpassed by anything



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Storage, Forwarding & Commission.

Ye have erected a large and commodious four-story brick Warehouse, and are prepared to store any quantity of goods for sale.

to be entrusted to us, either for shipment or on commission.
 Liberal advances made on consignments.
 S. & W. S. EDSSALL.
 Jan. 9, 1847.

**Warrant for 20,000 Bushels
 OF WHEAT,
 At the Empire Mills.**

WE are prepared to pay Cash and the
 Discount Pay for 20,000 bushels of good
 merchantable Wheat,
 Farmers and Traders will save themselves
 trouble and expense by driving directly
 to the STONE MILLS and unloading;
 we will always get the highest price, and avoid
 the expense of carting to the City, and the
 whippersnappers from being pestered by the barkers
 out of our streets and into such a hole to all who
 wish to sell their wheat to our market. We are not
 inclined to boasting; but as some of our neighbors
 are talking of wanting 70,000 bushels of wheat,

...0,000; as our Mill, besides being the
...is the biggest, the highest, and the strongest
...the country. We have a...

CONVENIENT WATER-YARD and STABLE, for teams coming to the Mill, and a HOUSE for the Teamsters always furnish feed for the horses, and occasionally throw in Supper and Breakfast for their drivers. This is nothing new with us—we have always thought it our duty to do so, and should now mention it if our neighbors had not set an example.

We keep constantly on hand FLOUR OF THE BEST QUALITY and all kinds of MILL FEED; and promptly grind every thing in the way of Custom Work—always ready to grind

Tan Bank, or the Face of the Poor," by the White
SMITH & EDSALL,
Empire Mills, at the Junction,
Port Wayne, Sept. 6, 1845 10¢

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s
LIST OF
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e London Quarterly Review,
e Edinburgh Review,
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the above Periodicals are reprinted in New
immediately on their arrival by the British
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and are faithful copies of the originals—
of the Macmillan being an exact fac-
simile of the Edinburgh Magazine.

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FIFTH OF THOSE OF THE FOREIGN COPIES, AND WHILE
THEY ARE EQUALLY WELL GOT UP, THEY AFFORD ALL THE
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PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

any one of the four Reviews,	\$3.00	pr annum
any two, do.	5.00	"
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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, 112 Fulton St., New York.
March 13, 1847. ly36

500 Packages
Drugs & Medicines.

B. REED is now receiving from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, his Fall supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Shop Brushes, Paints, Oils, Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fan-ticles, &c., making one of the largest and complete assortment of every thing in the art can be found in the west. Having pur-

at reduced prices, we are enabled to offer upon such terms as cannot fail to satisfy dealers with this market.

For old customers and dealers generally, we respectfully request to call and examine our wares and prices.

Wm. Wayne, Oct. 9, 1847.

Brandy & Wines

f Pipes Joel Wette's Pure Cogniac Brandy
 " A. Sagnette "
 " Pure Juice Port Wine.
 " Mountain Mignon "
 " Madeira "
 " Sherry "
 H. B. REED

To the Ladies.
 RS DYKES respectfully informs the la-
 dies of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, that
 he has just received a well selected assortment
 of **new** **and** **cheap** **articles** **and** **Staple** **goods**,
 and she offers the same at prices which she
 is well induced to believe to be the lowest.

line of business, who may favor her with
to purchase. Among the new y received
will be found the following:
erior Silk Fringes; a variety of Black silk
Thread and Lisle laces and e gings, mus
Fringes, plain and figured hobnail, ladies'
ere and kid gloves. Reversé and prin-
ordered linen Handkerchiefs.

superior article of *Silk Handkerchiefs*,
silk, clasp, steel beads, &c. *Paris cord*,
silk, braid, Chinin Gimp, cap and bonnet rib-
—with almost every variety of articles in
—requisition by the ladies.
30, 1847. 17

the Niagara Store.
 Received a choice assortment of Broad
 cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Pilot Cloths
 Flannels, Alpaccas, Plaids, and other
WINTER GOODS.
 of superior quality and late styles. Those
 who want any thing of this sort are invited to call

mine their quality, ascertain their cheap-
ness in their supplies. A. B. MILLER.
1922, 1847.

NEW HAVEN
Branch of the Niagara Store.
A. B. MILLER having taken the Store and
being largely occupied by H. B.

Assortment of Goods,
to the season and the wants of the sur-
rounding country, and which will be sold low
for Produce.

the Highest Fort Wayne Price will
 be paid.
 Nov. 13.

GOOD CHOPPERS WANTED — 6 good
 wood choppers can find immediate
 employment by applying at the New Haven
 and Ashby, or to **A. B. MILLER.**

Nails, Glass & Salt

received and for sale by
BARNETT & NELSON.

D Pieces of Prints, from 64 to 25 ctr.
pr. yard, late and beautiful styles
and for sale at
BARNETT & NELSON.



GARDEN SEEDS.

[illegible]

and **BARRETT & NELSON**,
 who have the Highest First Wayde Price will
 never be paid. Nov. 13
GOOD CHOPPERS WANTED—If good
 wood choppers can find themselves
 employed by working at the New Haven
 Canal and Albany, or to **A. B. NIELER**.
Nails, Glass & Salt—
 JUST received and for sale by
BARRETT & NELSON.
100 Purses of Prisms, from 64 to 28 ct.,
 pr. yard, late and beautiful styles
 for sale and for sale at
BARRETT & NELSON.